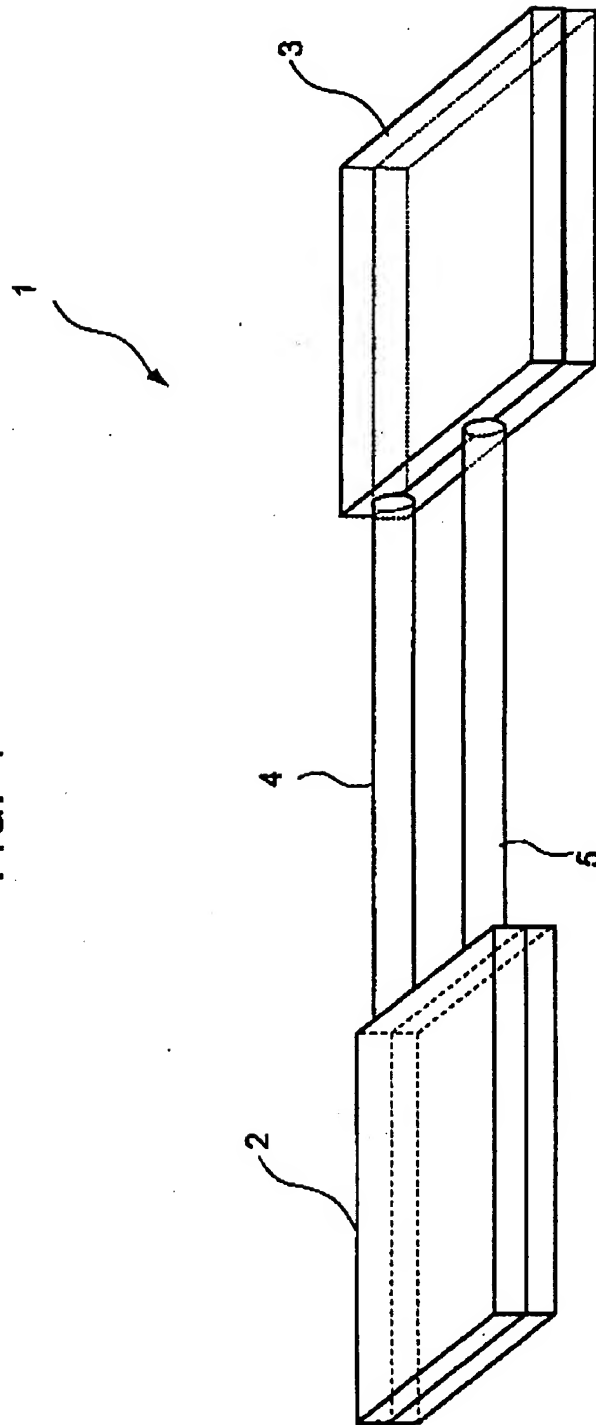
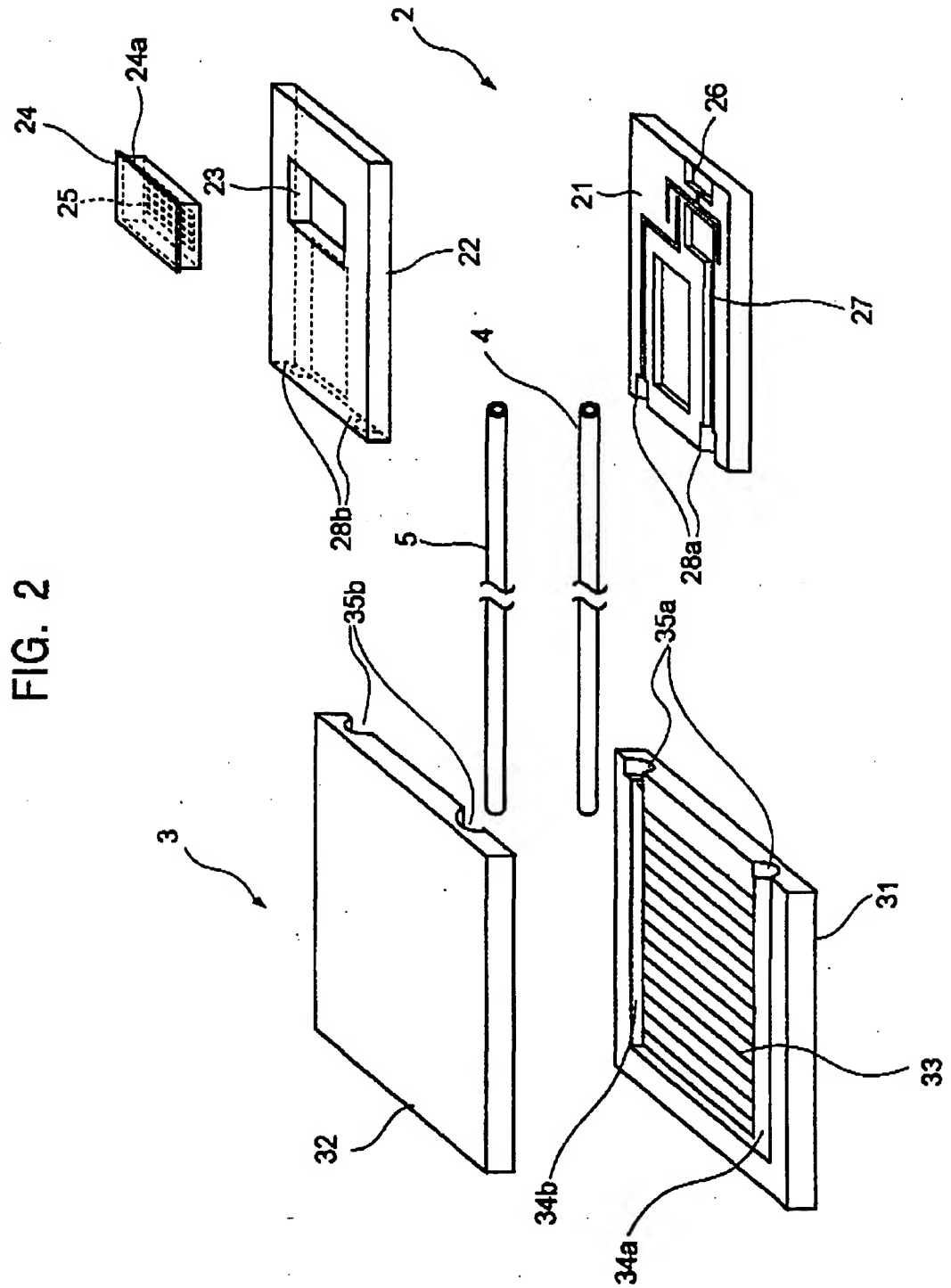


1 / 21

FIG. 1

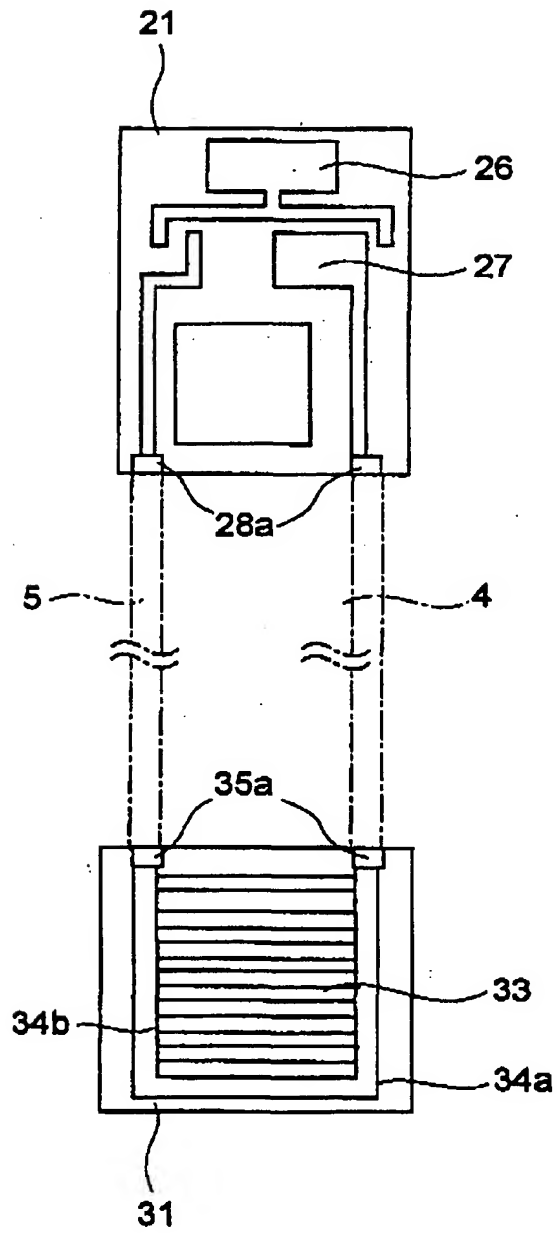


2 / 21



3 / 21

FIG. 3



4 / 21

FIG. 4

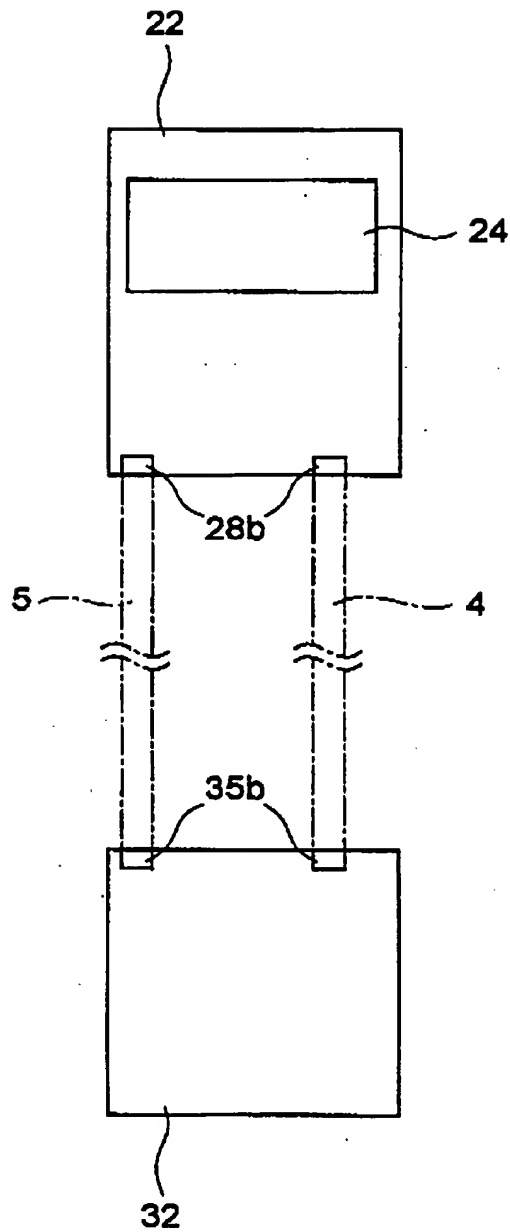
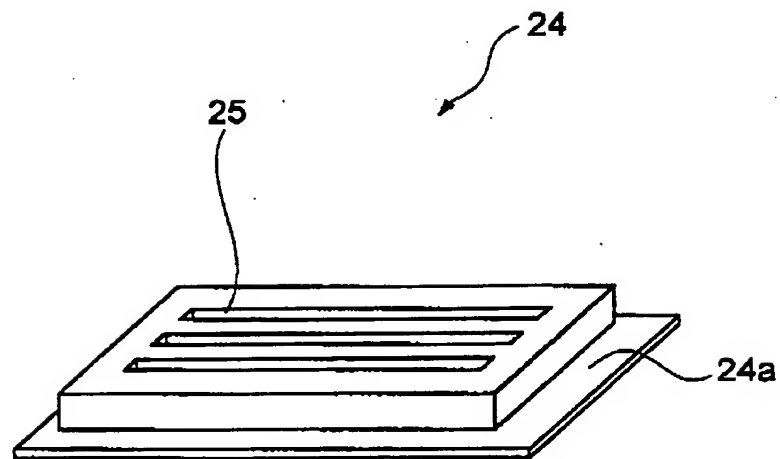
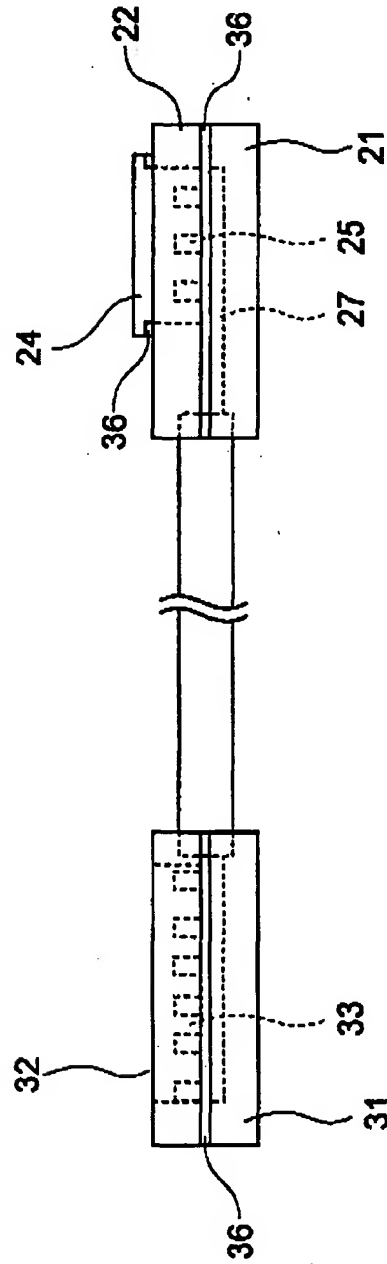


FIG. 5



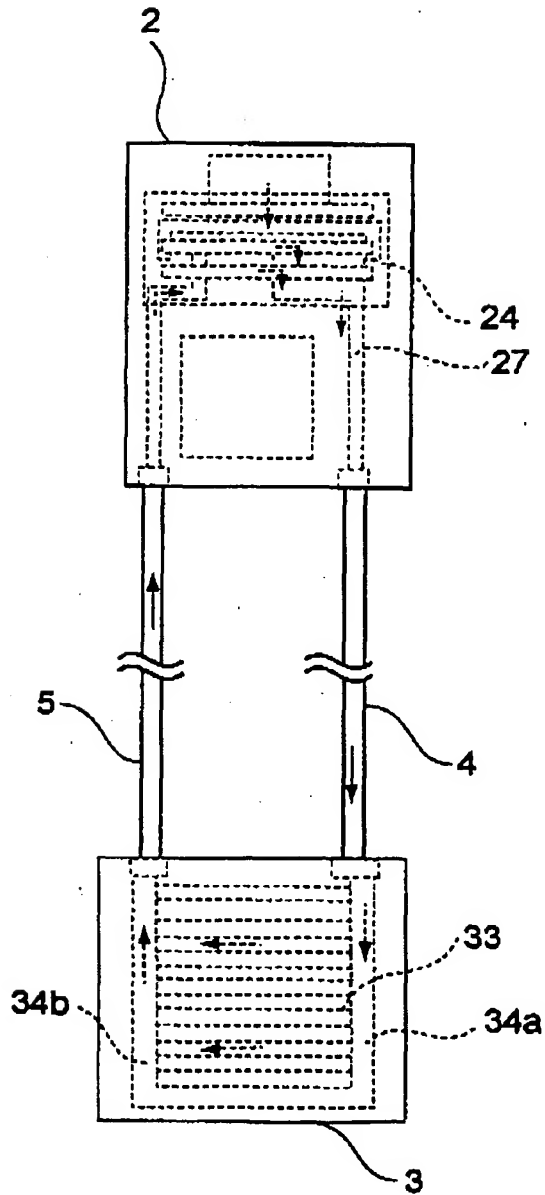
6 / 21

FIG. 6



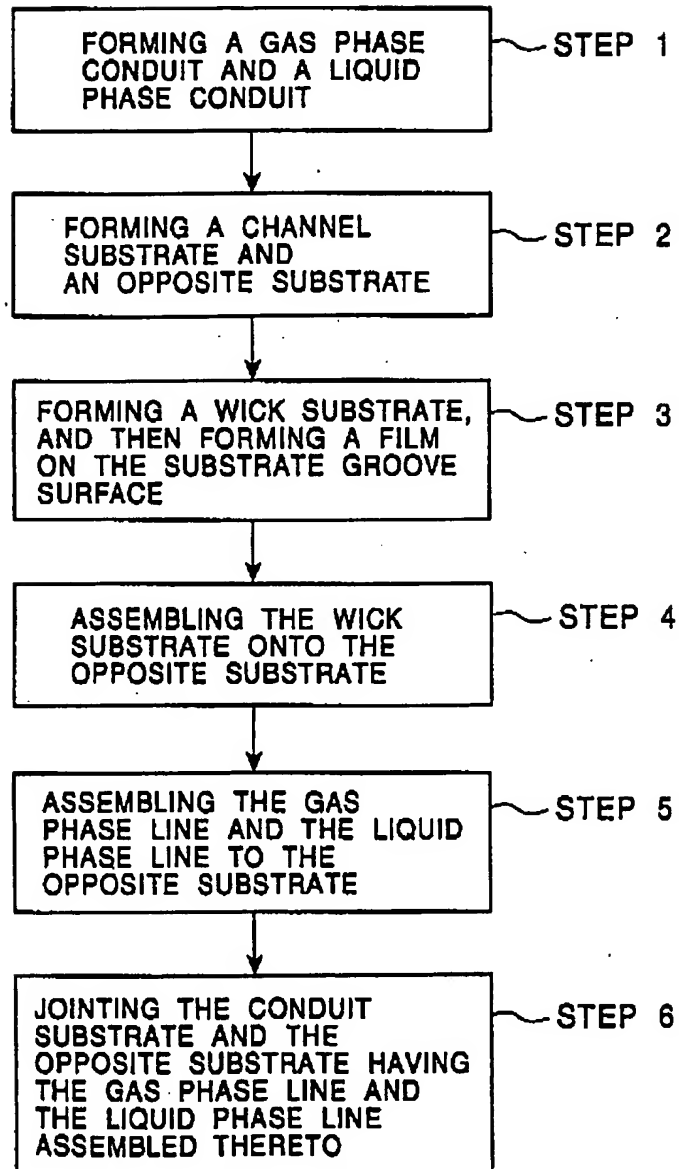
7 / 21

FIG. 7



8 / 21

FIG. 8





9 / 21

FIG. 9A

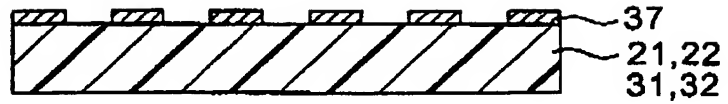


FIG. 9B

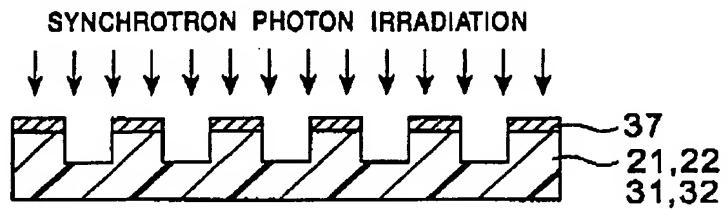


FIG. 9C

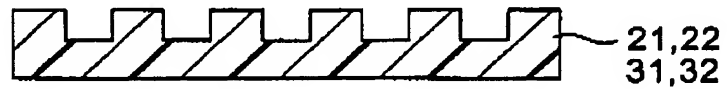


FIG. 9D

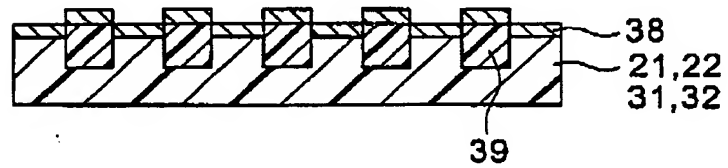
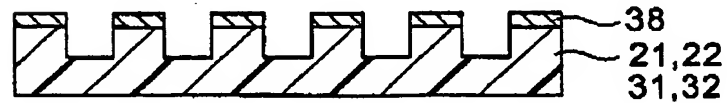


FIG. 9E



10 / 21

FIG. 10A

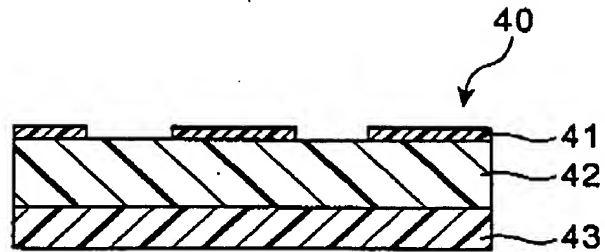


FIG. 10B

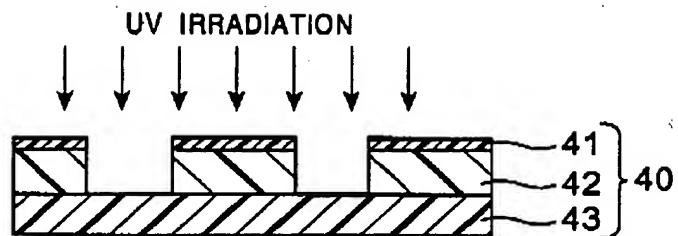


FIG. 10C

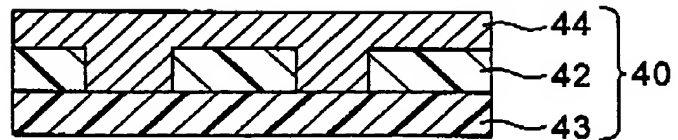
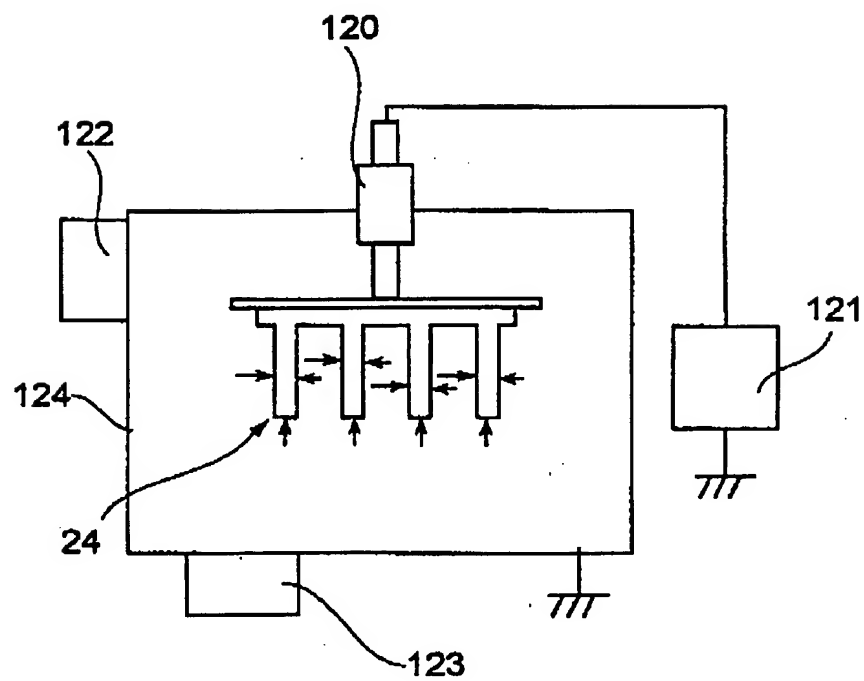


FIG. 10D



11 / 21

FIG. 11

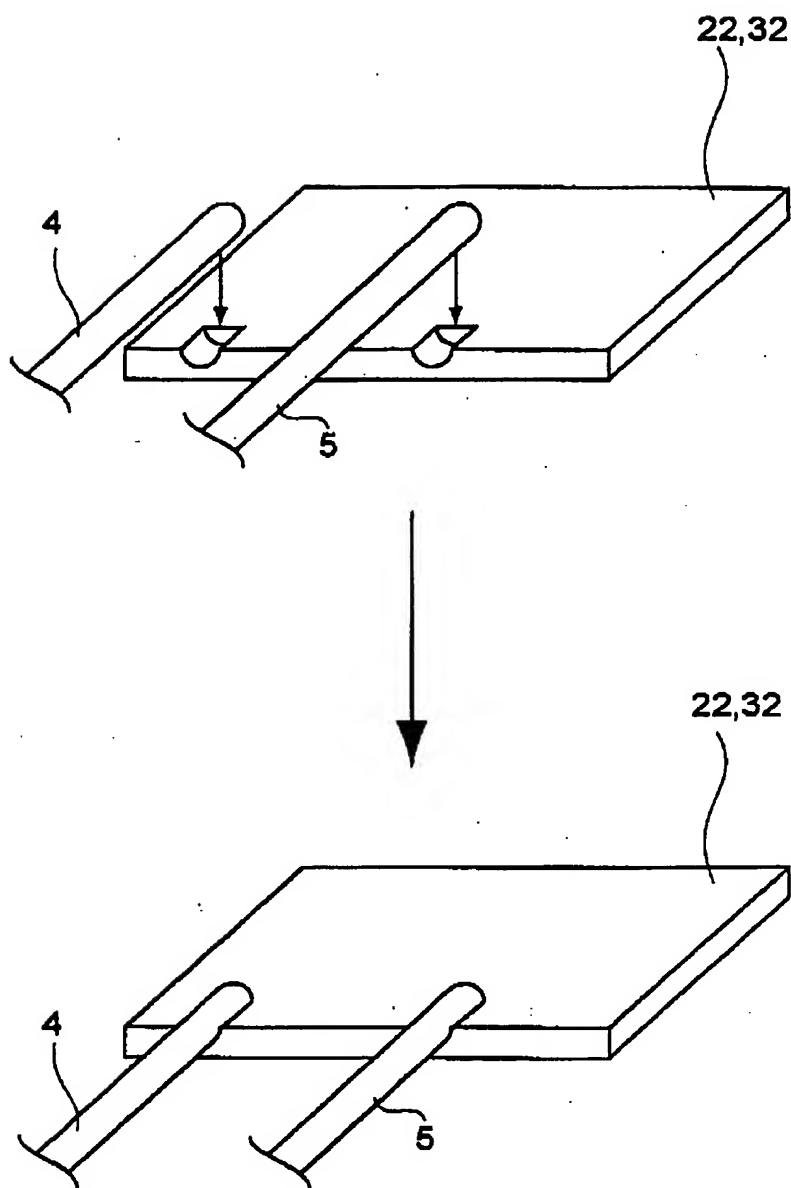


The graph shows a periodic waveform on a coordinate system where the vertical axis is Voltage (V) and the horizontal axis is Time (t). The waveform is composed of repeating positive and negative half-cycles. Each half-cycle is a trapezoid. The positive half-cycle starts at 0V, rises linearly to 20kV, remains at 20kV for 60 μ sec, and then falls linearly back to 0V. The total duration of this positive half-cycle is 1 msec. The negative half-cycle starts at 0V, falls linearly to -20kV, remains at -20kV for 60 μ sec, and then rises linearly back to 0V. The total duration of one full cycle (positive and negative half-cycles) is 1 msec.

The graph shows a periodic current waveform. The horizontal axis is labeled 'TIME (t)' and the vertical axis is labeled 'CURRENT (A)'. The waveform consists of a pulse that rises to a peak of 0.7 A, followed by a linear decay to 50 mA over a time interval of 60 μsec. This is followed by a zero-current interval of 60 μsec. The total period of the waveform is 1 msec. A dashed line indicates the 50 mA level.

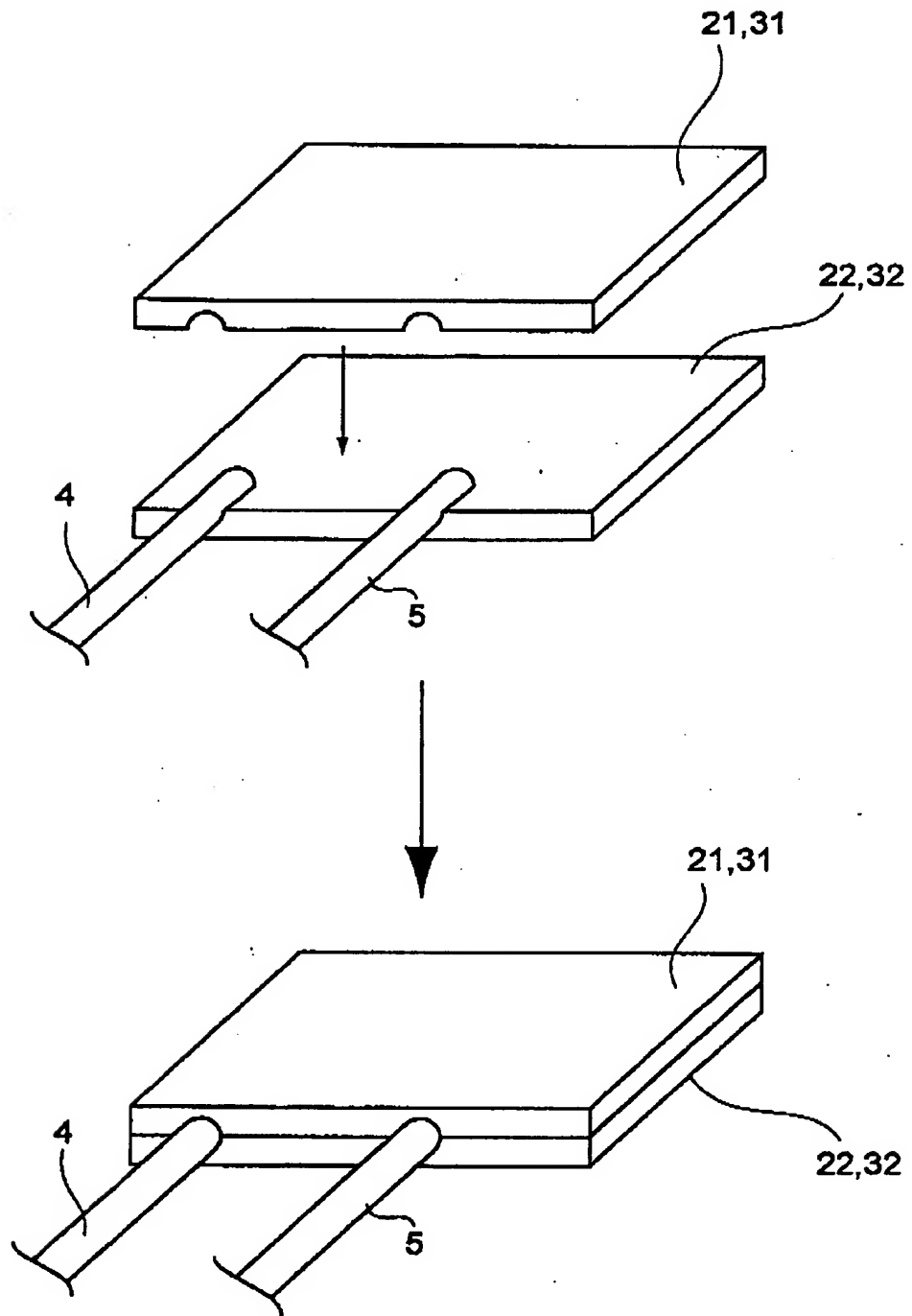
13 / 21

FIG. 13



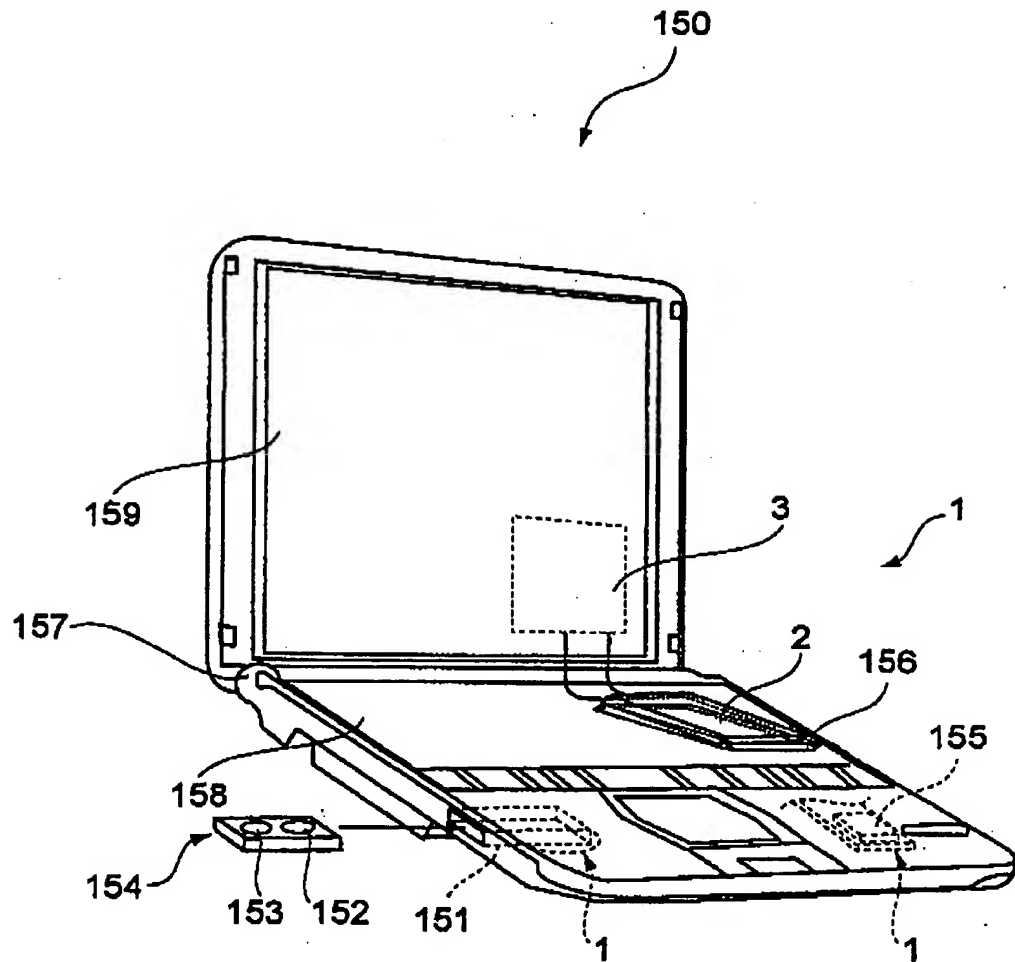
14 / 21

FIG. 14



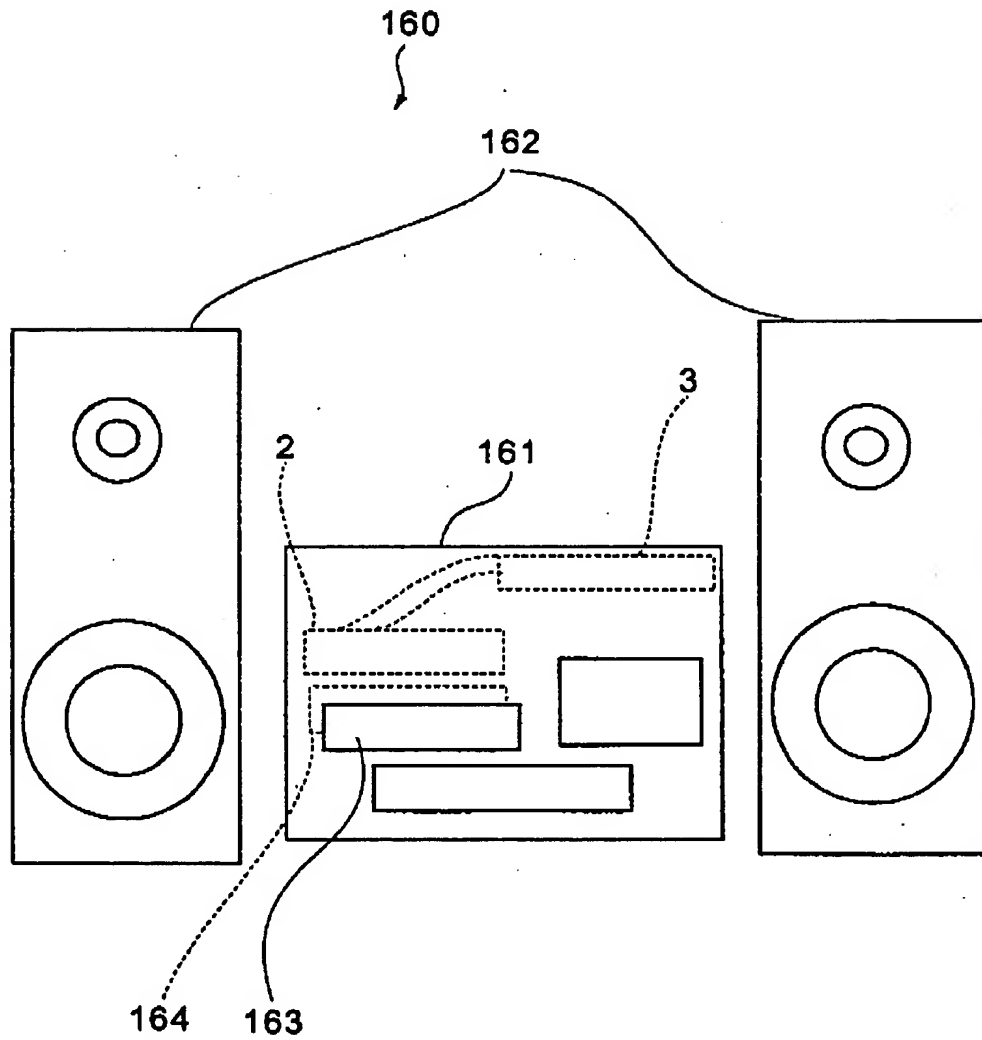
15 / 21

FIG. 15



16 / 21

FIG. 16







18 / 21

FIG. 18

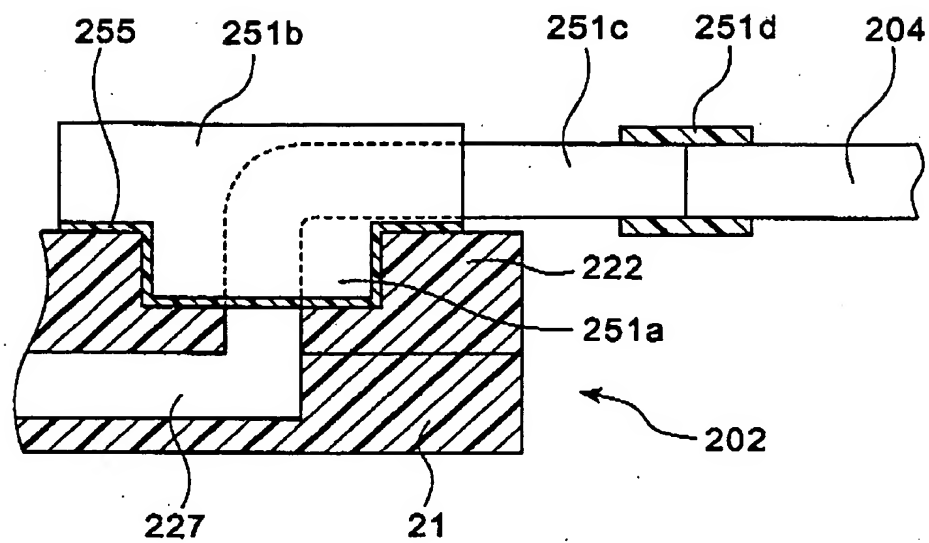
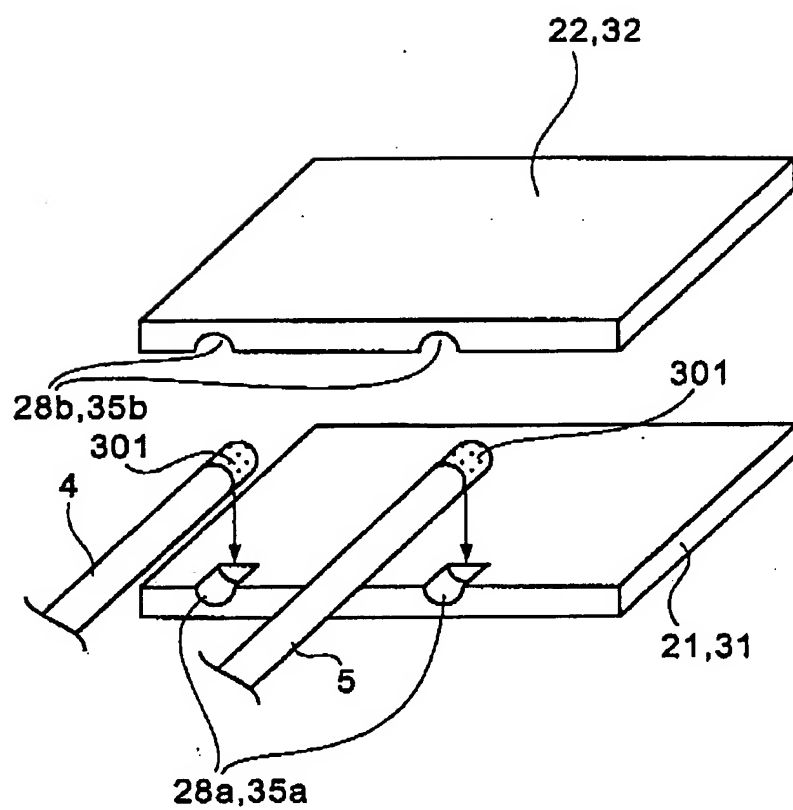


FIG. 19



20 / 21

FIG. 20

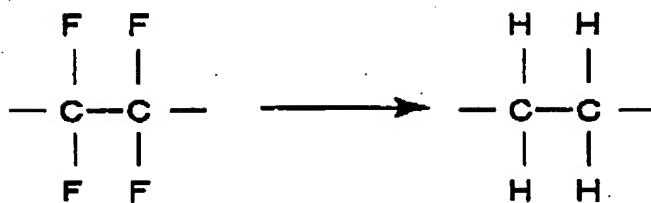


FIG. 21

